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INA: 'ARAFAT TO LEAD FATAH DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

JN1111137Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1055 GMT 11 May 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 11 May--It was reported here today that Yasir 'Arafat will pay a visit to the Soviet Union within the next few days at the head of a delegation made up of a number of Fatah movement leaders.

This will be the first time for Moscow to receive a Fatah delegation of this level, since all previous visits by 'Arafat to the Soviet capital have been carried out within the framework of the PLO Executive Committee.

The newspaper AS-SAFIR has pointed out that the delegation accompanying 'Arafat will be made up of Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad; Khalid Hasan, alias Abu as-Sa'id; and Muhummad 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin.

'ARAFAT CONTINUES TOUR OF ARABIAN PENINSULA

Remarks on Saudi Visit

LD1112107 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has emphasized that relations between the kingdom and the PLO are strategic relations with deep roots and deep dimensions. In statements published today by AR-RIYAD and AL-HADINAH, 'Arafat said these relations emanate from the understanding between the officials of the kingdom and the PLO on all strategic topics. He added that his visit to the kingdom has taken place within the framework of the new plan and strategy of the Fatah organization which was made public in a statement a few days ago. It has also taken place at the start of a broad tour that will include a number of Arab states, Eastern and Western Europe, and Africa.

'Arafat hailed the results of his meeting with His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the viceroy and crown prince. He said that he always senses from his highness reassurance about the future of the issue and the Palestinian people. He emphasized that the Palestinian revolution will continue to carry out its armed role and that the Palestinian people inside the occupied Arab territories will continue to carry out their heroic role with steadfastness and determination.

As for the new strategy of the Fatah organization, the chairman of the organization's Executive Committee explained that this new policy follows the recent battles in southern Lebanon between the Palestinian forces and the forces of the Zionist enemy--battles which have had a far-reaching effect on the situation in the Middle East. These battles have given Palestinian military power a new dimension, since they continued for 8 days during which the enemy brought into action one-third of his land and naval forces.

'Arafat disclosed that the Israeli enemy has always been present, through the isolationist forces, in two main pockets in southern Lebanon--namely Marj 'Uyun and south of 'Ayn Ibil--and that he is now in control of these two pockets. He expressed doubts about the withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from the rest of southern Lebanon, noting that Israel has withdrawn from only 65 percent of the occupied territories.

Meets With UAE President

NC110923Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 11 May 78 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 May--UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat this morning at his residence on Sir Bani Yas island.

'Arafat briefed Shaykh Zayid on the latest developments concerning the Palestinian revolution in light of the battles against the Zionist enemy in southern Lebanon and their results. They also discussed the development of conditions in the Arab area.

Shaykh Zayid reaffirmed his country's absolute support for the Palestinian revolution until the Palestinian people regain their rights to their territories, homeland and independent state.

The meeting was attended by Fatah Central Committee members Khalid al-Hasan and Mahmud 'Abbas, PLO office director and Fatah representative in Riyadh Yasin ash-Sharif, and PLO office director and Fatah representative in Abu Dhabi Yahya Hallim.

Remarks on Talks

NC111225Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 11 May 78 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 May--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said that his talks with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan were successful and fruitful. He added that the talks will have positive results for the Palestinian issue and that their effects will appear in the near future.

In a statement after his talks with his highness today, 'Arafat said the discussion centered on questions which concern the Palestinian revolution in particular and the Arab nation in general. The talks lasted over 90 minutes.

'Arafat said that Shaykh Zayid affirmed to him the UAE's firm and continued stand toward the Palestinian people, their just cause and their firm rights to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on their national soil, as well as the UAE's readiness to give every kind of support to the Palestinian people in their just struggle.

Press Conference in Abu Dhabi

NC111502Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 11 May 78 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 May--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has stated that the Palestinian revolution is now facing serious and important events in southern Lebanon in the wake of the Israeli invasion of the south.

Speaking at a press conference in Abu Dhabi this afternoon before leaving for Doha, 'Arafat said the fifth war between the Palestinian-Lebanese forces and the Israeli forces in southern Lebanon has had an impact not only on the Palestinian and Lebanese people but also on the Arab nation and on the course of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He added that the Zionist aggression, which was planned by the U.S. Pentagon as admitted by senior U.S. officials, has failed to achieve its objectives, especially the objective of wiping out the Palestinian forces, despite the enemy's use of all kinds of modern and internationally banned American weapons.

Yasir 'Arafat cautioned that the enemy is now preparing for a new military operation to make up for the military defeat he suffered in southern Lebanon over a period of 8 days.

During his press conference, 'Arafat condemned the U.S. support for the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation. He added that the plot against the Palestinian revolution is not over yet. Evidence of this, he said, is the fact that Israel has not withdrawn from southern Lebanon in accordance with the UN Security Council resolution, which was introduced by the United States, and the increasing isolationist activities against the Arab deterrent forces--activities which occurred before and after the war in southern Lebanon. There have also been attempts to involve the UN forces and divert them from their original mission of supervising the Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, he said.

Yasir 'Arafat also said at the press conference that despite the U.S. partiality toward Israel and against the Arab nation, the Palestinian revolution is prepared to hold a dialog with the United States without any mediation by anybody in order to achieve just peace in the area and to achieve recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

'Arafat emphasized that although the Palestinian revolution has not approved Security Council Resolution 425 on southern Lebanon, it has stopped the artillery shelling to enable the Lebanese refugees to return to their homes. He said that the revolution's understanding of the resolution is that the UN forces will supervise the withdrawal of the invading forces from southern Lebanon. He added that the forces of the Palestinian resistance are still present in the south in various places and that this presence is based on the Cairo agreements, which were approved by the Arab summits in Cairo and Riyadh.

Yasir 'Arafat said that the UN secretary general and the commander in chief of the UN forces in southern Lebanon are aware that the forces of the Palestinian revolution are present in various places in the south and that there is an understanding that these forces are to be provided with supplies.

The PLO Executive Committee chairman stressed the readiness of the PLO to establish the Palestinian state on any part of the occupied Palestinian territory which is liberated through fighting or peace talks. He reaffirmed the PLO's support for the unity of the Arab aim and said that it welcomes the restoration of Arab solidarity to achieve this. He further emphasized that the revolution is committed to implementing the Riyadh and Cairo summit agreements on southern Lebanon.

Meets Amir of Qatar

NC111602Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1540 GMT 11 May 78 NC

[Text] Doha, 11 May--Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in his office at Ad-Dawhah Palace at 1700 today.

The meeting was attended by Qatari Minister of Economy and Trade Shaykh Nasir ibn Khalid Al Thani, PLO Executive Committee member Khalid al-Hasan, PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas and head of the PLO office in Doha Yasin ash-Sharif.

QNA has learned that 'Arafat briefed the amir of Qatar on the latest developments in the Palestinian issue on the Arab and international levels and the current Arab situation.

QNA has also learned that his highness the amir of Qatar reaffirmed Qatar's consistent stand in support of the just struggle of the Palestinian people and of their inalienable right to self-determination and to the liberation of their usurped homeland.

The amir of Qatar will give a dinner in honor of 'Arafat at Ar-Rayyan Palace this evening.

Meanwhile, the PLO office in Doha will organize a public seminar this evening at which 'Arafat will speak about current developments pertaining to the Palestinian cause.

Speaks at Doha Seminar

NC112117Y Doha QNA in Arabic 2010 GMT 11 May 78 NC

[Text] Doha, 11 May--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has stated that the invasion of southern Lebanon was a plot to strike at the Palestinian revolution, national unity in Lebanon and the entire Arab nation.

He said this at a seminar held this evening at the PLO office in Doha. The seminar was attended by Qatari Minister of Trade and Economy Shaykh Nasir ibn Khalid Al Thani and many members of the Palestinian community in Qatar. 'Arafat said the events in southern Lebanon were the result of an American decision implemented by Israel, since the Pentagon approved such a plan 6 years ago as can be seen from the statements of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

'Arafat said that in its invasion of southern Lebanon, Israel used weapons, bombs and rockets which are internationally banned. He asked: Where were the Americans, who talks about human rights, when the enemy tried to exterminate the Palestinian people and their Lebanese brothers in southern Lebanon?

'Arafat explained that the 8-day war which the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces bravely waged against the Israeli enemy has proved that the Palestinian revolution is here to stay despite all the plots against it. The Palestinian revolution will carry on the armed struggle until its achieves victory against the enemy, restores Palestinian rights, liberates the land and establishes a Palestinian state.

'Arafat said: For 8 days and nights we fought the enemy, who threw a third of its army into the battle. This has prompted the United States, the enemy leaders and a number of states to carry out a comprehensive military study of this war. This war proved our steadfastness and our determination to inflict defeat on the enemy, who killed 1,000 Palestinian and Lebanese civilians but failed to score the decisive victory against us that he imagined.

'Arafat said: We did not let the enemy achieve the victory he expected. This prompted the enemy to ask us, through the UN secretary general, to cease firing. I rejected that. Our attitude has not changed and we will not cease firing against the enemy.

'Arafat explained that Israel is not an invincible enemy. It scored a bogus victory in 1967 because of the negative attitude of others, not because of any asset which the enemy possesses. This is also the view of a French strategy expert.

'Arafat stressed that there is no such thing as Israel's peace; there are only the U.S.-Israeli terms for surrender which are being imposed on us. No one can accept these terms for surrender. The revolution will carry on the struggle until victory.

'Arafat denied that any foreign non-Arab elements have participated in the fighting against the Zionist enemy in southern Lebanon.

'Arafat stressed that the Zionist enemy is now preparing a military operation against the joint forces in southern Lebanon to compensate for the defeat we inflicted on him.

Concluding his speech, 'Arafat said that the plots against the Palestinian people will not stop. These plots are of various types and forms. We are not afraid of the plots. The revolution, which is now in its 14th year, is capable of confronting all the plots. The revolution started in order to continue and it will triumph.

L'UNITA CITES 'ARAFAT INTERVIEW ON ITALIAN TV

LD090935Y Rome L'UNITA in Italian 4 May 78 p 8 LD

["G.L." report on PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat 2 May interview on Italian television: "'Arafat's Political Realism"]

[Text] A firm and definite "no" to terrorist actions (which, in his opinion, do not include the 11 March raid on the Tel Aviv to Haifa road, which he describes as guerrilla action in occupied territory) and a clear demonstration of political realism: these were the salient points in the television interview granted by Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat which appeared the evening before last in the series Ring 78.

Uncertain until the last moment, on account of the impossibility of planning a meeting with 'Arafat in advance (one sees him, moderator Aldo Falivena said, "when and where he wants" for obvious security reasons) the "exchange" with the television newsreel journalists--apart from Falivena, there was Ezio Zefferi, Michele Lubrano and Mario Pastore, that is, the same ones who took part 3 weeks ago in the "Face to Face" program with Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi--was recorded in a room at the Arab university in Beirut, where an international exhibition of paintings devoted to the Palestinian resistance is at present being held.

'Arafat appeared to be in excellent form. With a traditional red and white chequered kaffiyeh on his head and a lively and restless glance, sometimes ironical, sometimes amused and sometimes accusing, the Palestinian leader answered promptly all the questions and all the attempts by his interlocutors to place him in an awkward position in one way or another.

n the subject of terrorism, he said in essence: "All struggling peoples have been accused by their enemies of being terrorists; this is what happened to the partisans in their anti-Nazi struggle, to the Algerians and the Vietnamese, and this is what is happening now to the Palestinians." But what about the connections with groups like the Baader-Meinhof gang? "They concern only small fringes of our movement and in no way involve the PLO's responsibility. Does the Baader-Meinhof gang identify with the entire German people?" He added with a provocative note of irony: "Or can it be said that the Italians are all members of the Red Brigades?" He followed this immediately with this warning: "If people continue to say 'no' to the Palestinian people, 'no' to the Palestinian state and 'no' to the PLO, what will be the result? Desperation in our people's heart," with all the consequences that could cause.

They are not terrorists, therefore, but freedom fighters. What are the immediate goals and what is the specific objective in the Palestinian resistance's current situation? I will not renounce my dream of a future Palestine, 'Arafat replied, which is nonconfessional and democratic and where Jews, Moslems and Christians can live together. But, he added, we are realists: This is why I said, and I repeat, that we are willing to build our state "on any portion of Palestinian territory that is released or evacuated by the Israelis." This was proof, as I have said, of political amenability, which is already known but which has now been reasserted firmly and with feeling to millions of television viewers. And this is something which it is extremely important to bear in mind, since, as 'Arafat himself warned in the closing part of the interview, "there will be no stability in the Middle East without a just solution to the Palestinian problem."

KUWAITI PAPER ON FRENCH PLAN TO PROTECT OILFIELDS

NC1011086Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 10 May 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 10 May--The Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH says today that the French Government has submitted to Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iran a plan aimed at forming a joint regional security force to protect the oilfields in the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula areas against possible sabotage and to repulse terrorist activities, such as plane hijackings, in any part of the world.

The paper adds that last March the French Government, supported by the United States, passed on the plan to the three countries and proposed technical help to establish the force.

The paper quotes diplomatic sources as saying that the French plan includes an international three-phase work plan. The first phase stipulates the formation of two regional security units--one unit for the European Nine states and the other for the Middle Eastern states, including Iran. The second phase stipulates technical liaison between these two blocs and the third phase stipulates the formation of an airborne mobile international security force under UN supervision and capable of tackling any acts of violence or sabotage in any part of the world.

MEETING TO BE HELD IN AMMAN SUPPORTING W. BANK CITIZENS

JN1111325Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 May 78 JN

[Text] Representatives of Syria, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the PLO and the Arab League will meet in Amman next Saturday to discuss the topics of coordinating ways of supporting the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories, establishing an Arab fund for this purpose, and thwarting the Zionist efforts and pressures aimed at evacuating the legitimate owners from the Arab territories in occupied Palestine.

BAHRAIN

LIBYA'S AT-TURAYKI ARRIVES, REMARKS ON AFGHAN VISIT

JN111850Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 May 78 JN

[Text] Manama, 11 May--The Libyan foreign secretary, Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, arrived in Manama from Afghanistan this evening on a 1-day visit to the State of Bahrain.

While in Manama, Dr at-Turayki will hold talks with the Bahraini foreign minister, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al Khalifah, on the bilateral relations and current Arab developments.

In a statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY upon his arrival, Dr at-Turayki said his visit to Afghanistan was constructive and fruitful. He said: During my visit to Afghanistan, I met with Afghan officials and discussed issues which concern our two countries, the latest developments in the current Arab situation and Moslem affairs in general.

Dr at-Turayki added: I learned from the new Afghan Government, headed by Nur Mohammad Taraki, that it supports all the Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian cause. He said that, in light of this, the Libyan Jamahiriyah has recognized the new regime in Afghanistan.

Leaves Manama for Home

JN120855Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0834 GMT 12 May 78 JN

[Excerpt] Manama, 12 May--Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, the Libyan foreign secretary, left Manama this morning for home at the end of a 1-day visit to Bahrain. During the visit, At-Turayki held discussions with Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al-Khalifah, the Bahraini minister of foreign affairs, on the existing relations between the two countries, the means to develop these relations in all spheres, current developments in the Arab area and international issues.

KUWAIT

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM VIEWS U.S.-ISRAELI ARMAMENT RELATIONSHIP

LD101720Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 9 May 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Big Broker"]

[Excerpts] It is common knowledge that the United States supplies Israel with arms and provides it with everything "from butter to aircraft." However, in light of the present furor over the Saudi aircraft deal, we would like to say something that might sound strange in the context of the special relations between the United States and Israel.

We believe that this relationship is based on the principle of "brokerage." In other words, as far as the major powers are concerned, Israel is considered the biggest broker in history. Therefore, the United States is not supplying arms to Israel but is paying it a commission in the currency it chooses.

In other words, Israel receives arms or dollars from the United States as a commission on Arab arms purchases from the United States and the West because of the very danger that Israel represents.

That is, Israel receives the price of its danger to us and of our being forced to buy arms, whether from the United States or the West, to defend ourselves, because our arms imports would not have reached this volume if Israel did not exist in the area. Consequently, Israel is paid the cost of any war it wages on us and of its continued violation of the Palestinian and Arab rights. In addition, it is paid for playing this role, and the West pays it a commission on the arms we purchase from it.

Israel is also paid by the industrial countries for keeping us backward and in disarray. This backwardness is, in turn, the result of its presence in our midst. In other words, it is being paid to prevent us from progressing and to keep us in a state where we have to buy everything, beginning with the needle and ending with the plane.

Indeed, such a broker is irreplaceable and is not to be upset. He enables the major powers to have almost complete political and military control over our affairs. He also enables the industrial powers to have absolute control over our wealth and the fruits of our toil. He also gives all of them a unique advantage: All our wealth goes into their coffers through various means and channels.

As long as we are in such a position, why do we expect the United States or anybody else to bring pressure on Israel? Obviously, the matter is very simple and clear--that through playing this role Israel is enabling the West to control our money and our lives. Otherwise, the situation would not be as it is now. This is why we see that Israel has the United States under its thumb, and its behavior toward it is incredible.

Such behavior must be based on definite interests. Such behavior is definitely based on benefits which need no explanation. It is for this reason that the Zionist lobby is the actual ruler in the United States. Also, Israel, despite all the resounding statements, is the favorite child in the Kremlin.

Now it is up to the Arabs to understand why nobody brings pressure on this pampered broker. It is especially so because we, who are concerned in the matter, do not apply pressure nor seek the means to bring pressure on this broker who trades at our expense.

QATAR

FINANCE, OIL MINISTER EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN DOLLAR

LD1113427 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Jidda--Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifa Al Thani, the Qatari minister of finance and oil, said his country refuses to increase oil prices and that it also refuses to substitute another currency for the dollar at present. He said Qatar considers it necessary to remedy the position of the dollar. He expressed his conviction that the position of the dollar had improved, that it was in a better position than before and that it would reach the position it had before.

In a statement published today in Al-BILAD, Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz said a substitute for the dollar exists, but we cannot choose the substitute at present because we are still stressing that the dollar is the currency with which OAPEC will deal.

He pointed out that Qatar's policy is based on support for OPEC and OAPEC within the framework of joint Arab action, the latter being a significant force and an embodiment of oil power.

He said that the aim behind this support is to break the monopolies of firms and the work they have been used to carrying out so that the advantages will be more comprehenisve and general, not just for the people of Qatar, but also for the peoples of the gulf region and all the Arab states.

Replying to a question about the use of a substitute for the dollar if it continues to fall, the Qatari minister of finance and oil said there is no reason to anticipate events. He expressed his conviction that the dollar is still the most suitable currency as far as OPEC is concerned and that the dollar is now on the way to fully recovering its previous position.

SAUDI ARABIA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON KING KHALID'S VISIT TO BELGIUM

For text of the joint communique issued at the end of King Khalid's 8-11 May official visit to Belgium, see the Benelux section of the 12 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

FINANCE MINISTER CALLS FOR GULF ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD100836Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0610 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, the minister of finance and national economy, has reaffirmed the need for total congruence in the stages of development, economic activities and monetary policies between Kuwait, the UAE, Bahrain and Qatar before the four states embark on issuing the common gulf dinar, which is regarded as a final result and not as a means to an end.

In a statement published by AL-JAZIRAH today, the minister said that the studies carried out by the gulf countries confirmed the need for having specific economic conditions and situations in order to carry out the project. He said that such conditions and situations have not been realized in the four states so far. He added that the central banks in these countries, like those in the kingdom, held regular meetings aimed at cooperation in the fields of monetary systems, training and coordinating policies and stands on important foreign issues.

The minister pointed out that the idea of issuing the common gulf dinar has been under discussion by the four sister countries for some time now and that the kingdom has been kept informed of what has been going on, although it did not take part in these discussions.

UAE

OIL MINISTER EXPLAINS UAE'S POLICY ON DOLLAR

NC110949Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 11 May 78 NC

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 11 May--UAE Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah has said that his country does not contemplate or favor the adoption of any strong measure concerning the replacement of the dollar.

In a statement published by the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH today, Al-'Utaybah said: If OPEC takes any measure against the dollar, we will suffer losses exceeding those we have suffered in past months.

AL-AHRAM ON U.S. POSITION ON ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

NC121132Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 12 May 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 May--The chief editor of AL-AHRAM, 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal, has emphasized that the Americans have radically changed their opinion about the Arab-Israeli conflict and that the American people have begun to realize that the so-called special relationship between the United States and Israel is dangerous to U.S. interests.

In an article published in AL-AHRAM today, Al-Jammal says that this change in American opinion is the reason for the rabid campaign launched by Israel's agents in the United States, in which some of them have compared President Carter's administration with Hitler's Nazi government.

As an example of this radical change, Al-Jammal cites Senator Henry Jackson's refusal to attend the special meeting Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan held with members of the U.S. Senate, as well as Senator Jackson's denial of reports that he attended the meeting.

Al-Jammal notes that Senator Jackson had been one of Israel's staunchest supporters. Thus, he says, we can feel the winds of change that have begun to blow in the United States.

Al-Jammal explains that Jackson's eagerness to deny having attended Dayan's meeting is important in more than one way. It proves that senators no longer regard meetings with the Israeli Foreign Minister as an honor for which they compete and about which they boast.

Al-Jammal concludes his article by saying: I reveal this fact without comment to all the philosophers, doubters and opportunists.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS SIEGEL ATTACK ON CARTER ADMINISTRATION

LD111830Y Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 10 May 78 pp 1, 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 9 May--AL-AHRAM special dispatch--Mark Siegel, former deputy assistant to President Jimmy Carter for Jewish affairs, launched a violent attack on the White House at a special luncheon given in Washington yesterday which was attended by pro-Israeli American Jewish leaders. Siegel accused the White House of exerting special efforts to undermine the influence of the Jewish lobby groups in order to minimize their effect on U.S. policy in the Middle East.

The attack came in a withering speech which Mark Siegel made at the gathering, from which newsmen were banned. Siegel said that President Carter's Adviser on National Security Affairs Zbignew Brzezinski had deliberately planned the "comprehensive aircraft deal" with Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Israel in order to provoke a "historic confrontation" between the U.S. Government and the Jewish lobby in the hope of defeating the American Jews, and to bring to an end the hold of the Jewish lobby groups on the U.S. policies in the Middle East, on the grounds that this would serve the national interests of the United States.

Siegel particularly directed his attack against Brzezinski, whom he described as a "scoundrel" who despises the special relations between the United States and Israel. He said he personally still has friendly relations with President Carter, and suggested that Carter and some of the White House aides are so naive as to allow Brzezinski to lead them into following his anti-Israeli policy.

Siegel stressed that Brzezinski's policy stems from his firm belief that U.S. national interests in the Middle East are vastly different from Israeli national interests in the area. He added: "Therefore the role of American Jews has been negated in a manner that has led to the Carter government losing any hope of support from the U.S. Jews. President Carter will not regain any hope for such support unless he succeeds in settling the Middle East problem peacefully before the next elections in 1980."

AL-AHRAM EDITOR SAYS COMMUNISTS ARE SOURCE OF CRITICISM

NC121000Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 12 May 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 May--The chief editor of AL-AHRAM, 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal, has emphasized that the majority of those leading the campaign of casting doubts on the democratic atmosphere Egypt has experienced since the 15 May revolution and denying that the opposition is enjoying freedom are communists who have adopted communism as their creed and ideology.

Al-Jammal notes that this phenomenon requires a calm debate through which we should try to find the lost link between communism and freedom. If we look at all the communist states in the world, led by the Soviet Union, we can see that freedom, democracy and opposition are completely absent in these regimes.

In an article entitled: "Even If By Mistake," published in AL-AHRAM today, Al-Jammal explains that these regimes do not permit any citizen to express opposing views or form a party other than the ruling party. In addition, these states do not have newspapers in the real sense of the word, but bulletins which publish communist party resolutions and directives and news of their leaders. Strict controls are also imposed on every citizen and listening devices are installed everywhere, including the foreign embassies.

Al-Jammal says: We have not heard a single Marxist criticizing these regimes or opposing this method. All of them channel their anger, criticism and doubts about what is happening in their countries in accordance with an established plan which has one purpose: to harm anyone who works and acts for the sake of his homeland and country, because communism thrives and grows only in a climate of doubts, anarchy and rumors.

Concluding his article, Al-Jammal says: We would like to hear a Marxist express objective criticism of what is happening in the communist states. We would like to rest assured that such a Marxist's allegiance is to his country and not to the Soviet Union. We would like him just once to praise whatever is praiseworthy in his country and to criticize whatever he thinks should be criticized in another country, even if he is mistaken.

SADDAM HUSAYN URGES ARAB ECONOMIC COORDINATION

JN1020152 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 May 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 May--Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council [RCC], has said that the formulation of a unified Arab economic strategy will affect the life of the Arab nation and have even better results than many expect. He affirmed that the formulation of Arab economic cooperation on specific levels, directions and degrees is possible among the Arab regimes, even if these regimes differ in their particular and general systems. He added: We consider any coordination between the Arab states at any possible level as something better than the present state of discord and estrangement. However, this coordination is not the objective itself but themeans to make the objective possible.

This came in a statement by Saddam Husayn during his meeting last night with the delegations participating in the pan-Arab conference for an Arab economic action strategy, which has been meeting in Baghdad since day before yesterday.

The RCC vice chairman said: We reject partial formulas for Arab economic cooperation if they are intended to distort the picture. However, if this coordination represents at least a minimum level, we accept it temporarily if it is intended for future advancement toward fuller cooperation.

The imperialists and their collaborators have developed their means of confronting the Arab nation. They are using our strong points as a means to weaken us and retard our progress. He explained that imperialism is trying to push the nation's development into channels which will achieve imperialism's basic aims of: one--exhausting Arab funds, and two--making development a factor in furthering regional barriers between Arab states.

Saddam Husayn said that the objective of imperialism is to bring about a conflict of interests between one Arab country and another. For instance, if the production of a certain industry in Iraq is sufficient to meet Iraq's own requirements and also allows export of the surplus to the gulf market, imperialism sees to the establishment of a similar industry in the gulf. He added: They are making money a means to corrupt the Arabs and to divert them from the tasks of national struggle. They entrench regionalism through the exploitation of the Arab nation's strong points.

Saddam said these trends must be exposed by cautioning the Arab states rather than attacking them. In any Arab country there are more righteous than evil people.

Referring to the Arab Gulf, the vice chairman showed how imperialism transforms points of strength into points of weakness in the body of the Arab nation. He said: I speak as an Arab. I do not want my words or concepts to be seen as slandering any Arab country or regime. I am speaking in general terms. He added that the gulf oil wealth is out of proportion to the density of the population in a manner that renders the sons of the gulf incapable of defending their wealth, existence and dignity against the plots. For this reason, the RCC vice chairman pointed out, imperialism has begun to flood the gulf with an unhealthy development with the aim of creating an imbalance in the national structure in the gulf area.

It is doing this by flooding that part of the Arab homeland with foreign manpower and making the Arabs an ineffective majority community, thus facilitating the continuous plundering of the gulf area. Saddam Husayn called on the Arab oil countries to seek to transform the human being and raise him to a scientific and technical standard parallel to the level of their determination to formulate a developed life. He said that it will be a great victory in the interest of the Arab nation if only two-thirds of the wealth is spent to raise the human being to an advanced standard. He added that it will be a catastrophe if the oil wealth is exhausted without having developed the human being.

Referring to current research studies--using Arab funds--on the use of solar energy as a substitute source of energy, Saddam Husayn said that this harms the Arab nation in two ways: First, the Arab nation should not be a laboratory where its wealth is used to find methods which will enable other nations to use these methods against the Arab nation; second, Arab funds are being spent to develop expertise in fields from which others, and not the Arabs, will benefit. He called on the Arab nation to employ the factors of self-development in a scientific and sound manner. Saddam Husayn said that Iraq is concerned about developing the human being and increasing the Arab countries' potential within certain development priorities. In this respect, he pointed out that Iraq has discussed with some Arab brothers the possibility of concentrating on certain fields of development such as agriculture in Sudan and education in North Yemen. He said: The development of education in North Yemen will provide us with the manpower to replace foreigner personnel in the gulf. Similarly, the development of agriculture in Sudan can fill a big gap in the Arab nation's agricultural requirements.

Saddam Husayn affirmed that Iraq has tried to caution its brothers in the gulf about the dangers of the flow of foreigners into the area in a manner which could upset the Arab national structure.

He said: We have spoken to a number of government officials about the dangers of this policy. We explained that this concerns the security of the Arab nation as well as that of Iraq, which itself is a gulf state, and that this policy is construed as an abandonment of Arab territory and national sovereignty.

Regarding Iraq's position on gulf security, Saddam Husayn said that he had discussed that subject during his meeting with the shah of Iran in 1975 as part of an overall concept on establishing equal relations which would not be based on size--"this country is smaller than that"--but on noninterference in other people's internal affairs and respect of sovereignty. We also discussed the subject of Iranian [military] presence in Oman.

Saddam Husayn said that Iraq was acting from the sincere desire that relations between the countries in the area be based on real stability and positive relations.

Saddam Husayn said: Our view, which was also shared by the shah of Iran and his government, was that all this should be declared in a statement to be issued following a meeting to be held for this purpose by the representatives of the gulf states, possibly at a high level.

Saddam Husayn said: The Arab Gulf is a vital waterway; we all have interests in it. Commerce and movement in this waterway, whether by the states along its shores or by others, must be unrestricted. This is how Iraq understands the formula of gulf security.

Saddam Husayn stressed that Iraq is against alliances and regional blocs based on military relations or regional groupings for any reason.

Saddam Husayn announced that Iraq's aid to other countries from the second half of 1973 to the beginning of 1978 totalled $2.2 billion. This aid was given in the form of loan grants and most of them were without interest. The Arab share of this aid was 75-80 percent.

Concerning Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri's visit to Iraq Saddam Husayn said that Iraq explained to President Numayri that to be fruitful, collective Arab action must be based on a program. The Arabs must not just meet for the sake of meeting. We must wait to see what the summit conference will produce. The conference's agenda must include the minimum to be achieved so that the conference will come out with resolutions representing at least the minimum level of achievement. However, judging by the formulas and positions of some of the Arab countries, we do not support such a meeting.

Saddam Husayn said that an Arab meeting that does not produce positive results would have a negative effect as far as other peoples' view of the Arabs, and the Arabs' view of themselves, are concerned. This would further undermine Arab morale.

Saddam Husayn added that when there is a minimum level of agreement and a sincere effort to achieve this goal, then it will be our duty not to reject such a meeting. However, when there is a collective action to cover up some error, then it is better to defer such action.

Concluding his statement, Saddam Husayn expressed his pleasure at meeting with the Arab economists. The meeting was attended by 'Adnan Husayn, RCC member and planning minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Dr Fawzi 'Abdallah, minister of finance and secretary general of the Arab Economists Federation; and Dr Fakhri Qadduri, secretary general of the Arab Economic Unity Council.

IRAQI ECONOMIC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK

JN1101725Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 May 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 May--An Iraqi economic and technical delegation headed by Khazim Ahmad Jalmiran, director general of the Department of Economic Relations with Socialist Countries in the Trade Ministry, returned here this evening following a 2-day visit to the DPRK. During the visit, the delegation discussed means to develop economic cooperation and to expand the volume of trade between Iraq and the DPRK. The delegation included representatives from the Ministries of Industry and Minerals, Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, and Housing and Reconstruction.

IRAQI-SOVIET PERMANENT COMMITTEE MEETS IN MOSCOW

JN111307Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 May 78 JN

[Text] Moscow--The permanent Iraqi-Soviet committee began its meetings here today at the level of deputy chairmen. The committee will discuss means of developing various aspects of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of industry, irrigation, agriculture, power and training cadres, as well as planning questions connected with completing the projects included in the agreements on technical and economic cooperation between the two countries.

DELEGATION OF YUGOSLAV JURISTS ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN101757Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 10 May 78 JN

[Text] 10 May--Dr (Esen Kropce), chairman of the Federation of Yugoslav Jurists, arrived here today at the head of a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq. The delegation will hold talks with judicial bodies in Iraq to discuss labor legislation in both countries and the role of law in the introduction of technology and in the new world economic order. The two sides will also discuss the possibility of convening joint seminars for Iraqi and Yugoslav jurists.

YUGOSLAV DEFENSE OFFICIAL LEAVES BAGHDAD

JN101440Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 10 May 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 May--Lt Col Gen Dusan Vujatovic, assistant federal secretary for military economy in the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for National Defense, and the delegation accompanying him, left Baghdad this afternoon following a 1-week visit to Iraq. The aim of the visit was to consolidate relations between the two friendly countries.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES CABLE FROM DPRK'S KIM IL-JONG

JN111310Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT 11 May 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 May--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr has received a thank you cable from DPRK President Kim Il-song in reply to the cable of congratulations which President al-Bakr sent to President Kim Il-song on his birthday. The cable says: I would like to express to your excellency my profound thanks for the warm congratulations which you were kind enough to send on behalf of the people and Government of Iraq, and in your own name, on my 66th birthday.

AMMAN SEES LITTLE HOPE FOR CONVENING ARAB SUMMIT SOON

JN111913Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 May 78 JN

["Events in the News" program entitled: "The Arab Summit Conference Between Conditions and Counterconditions" by Kamal Abazah]

[Excerpts] Although official news media and Arab and international news agencies had little to report on the talks which Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri had in the Arab capitals, the statements made by the Egyptian president, the Syrian president, the Libyan foreign secretary and the Algerian president indicate that there is a consensus on the need to convene an Arab summit conference to cope with the dangerous results of the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon. This comes in addition to the obstinate Israeli stand toward the process of peace and Israel's insistence on waging further acts of aggression on the Arab world to change the status quo of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Although the Arab leaders are in agreement on the need to convene an Arab summit conference, there are conditions and counterconditions which impede Arab accord and the convening of an Arab summit. The Arab states which object to President as-Sadat's initiative make it a condition that there should be a prior Egyptian declaration admitting the failure of As-Sadat's initiative to facilitate the convening of the summit. Egypt, however, still adheres to the initiative of its president and so far has not made any concessions in this connection with the exception of a report by the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR to the effect that Egypt proposed the freezing of its bilateral negotiations with Israel to facilitate the task of the Arab leaders in holding an Arab summit. Thus, Egypt adheres to its stand, and the states which reject President as-Sadat's initiative insist on theirs. This leaves no room for optimism on the possibility of convening an Arab summit conference soon or of building an Arab power capable of imposing itself in the current phase. This should be the most important priority of Arab action.

Any delay in convening an Arab summit conference or any indifference toward eliminating the differences that exist in the Arab area should not exempt the well-to-do Arab states, who are not involved in the existing differences among the other Arab states, from realizing that their self-defense cannot take place inside their regional borders, because these regional borders are first protected by the security belt of the Arab frontline states. They should also proceed with consolidating and strengthening the capabilities of the frontline states, because these states constitute the gate to the Arab world for the armed Zionist invasion.

The current differences in the Arab world should not prevent the consolidation of the capabilities of the frontline states, which in the last 30 years have provided security, stability and prosperity for the other Arab states through their enormous sacrifices in protecting Arab dignity and defending the greater Arab homeland. The differences, which are the result of conditions demanded by this side and counterconditions imposed by that side, should not be an obstacle to building intrinsic Arab strength throughout the security belt so that these differences might not lead to a situation where one Arab state after another is attacked by the Zionist aggressors who are lying in wait.

AS-SAFIR: U.S. CONSIDERING PLAN FOR MIDEAST MILITARY BASES

JN120849Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0808 GMT 12 May 78 JN

[Excerpt] Beirut, 12 May--The Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR has disclosed that the United States is currently studying a plan submitted by the CIA to establish military bases in the Arab area to protect U.S. interests and insure the security of the Zionist enemy.

Citing a dispatch from Washington, the paper says that the plan, which was prepared by a special CIA mission which visited the area secretly, includes the establishment of air and naval bases and a network of electronic observation and early-warning stations.

MINISTER BUTRUS MEETS WITH U.S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

NC101134Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 May 78 NC

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus today met with U.S. Embassy Charge d'Affaires George Lane.

After the meeting, George Lane said that he conveyed to the foreign minister the results of the talks on the Middle Eastern situation which the Israeli prime minister and the Israeli foreign minister had with U.S. officials during their recent visit to Washington.

Meanwhie, the Nigerian Embassy charge d'affaires in Lebanon today informed the Foreign Ministry that his government has decided to reopen its embassy in Beirut and to resume its normal activities.

LEBANESE, ARAB DETERRENT FORCES HOLD JOINT MEETING

NC111845Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 May 78 NC

[Text] A joint military meeting was held today between the Arab deterrent forces command and the Lebanese Army command. The deterrent forces command was represented by the force commander, Lt Col Sami al-Khatib; the commander of the Syrian contingent of the Arab deterrent forces, Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan; Maj Gen Hasan Turkmani and senior officers. The Lebanese Army command was represented by army staff commander Maj Gen Victor Khuri, Chief of Staff Col Munir Tarbay and the command's senior officers.

The conferees discussed two main issues. The first was the question of general security in Lebanon in light of new circumstances and the second was the organization of military coordination between the two commands. Several positive steps have been adopted. It has been decided to hold periodic meetings to boost these steps and stabilize security in the country in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and common destiny.

The conferees dined at the home of Lieutenant Colonel al-Khatib in Al-Hazimiyah.

UNIFIED FORCES COMMAND MEETS, DISCUSSES CLASHES

NC120726Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 12 May 78 NC

[Excerpts] Armed elements clashed yesterday afternoon in the Al-Badawi area at the northern entrance to Beirut and near (Sils) al-Karantinah yesterday afternoon. By evening the clashes had developed into an exchange of heavy weapons fire.

Former president Camille Sham'un and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil made several contacts in an effort to contain the clashes. As a result, the clashes stopped during the night. The unified command of the Lebanese forces was then called to a special meeting to discuss the cause of the clashes.

At the end of the meeting, the following unanimously adopted resolutions were issued:

1. Those attending the meeting assert that isolated incidents will never affect the strong relations and the joint aims of the unified Lebanese forces command.

2. They appeal to the citizens not to heed tendentious rumors and to effectively participate with the unified Lebanese forces in preserving peace and public safety.

3. They agree to unify their efforts to consolidate security by pursuing and punishing the anarchists.

4. They have adopted practical measures that have been communicated to the party officials, who have been asked to implement resolution No 3.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS UN FORCES ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH

NC110833Y Voice of Lebanese [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 11 May 78 NC

[Excerpt] The French forces have consolidated their control over the Tyre area in the south. Paris has announced that its forces will stay in the town.

Senegalese and French forces exchanged positions in the Tyre area. Military observers note that the new positions will make it possible for the French forces to spread their control over the entire area, extending south of Tyre from the Al-M'alliyah area near the coastal strip, passing through Al-Qulaylah heights, Batuleyh, Hannawiyah, Bi'r al-A'ma and Tayr Dibbah, without any harassment of their elements by armed persons.

OIL MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON OAPEC MEETINGS

JN111700Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1355 GMT 11 May 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 11 May--'Isa Darwish, minister of oil and natural resources, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Damascus this afternoon after attending the OAPEC conference held in Kuwait 8-10 May.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, the minister said that the conference had achieved positive results by adopting a working program for OAPEC for the next 5 years, including the coordination of Arab petroleum policies and the adoption of a unified Arab policy on refining.

He added that the conference had approved the establishment of a judiciary tribunal to look into the differences which might arise between the Arab countries and [oil] companies. He then pointed out the efforts the Syrian delegation had exerted to coordinate Arab petroleum policy and achieve integration in the field of petroleum, beginning with production and ending with refining, processing and marketing.

It was decided to hold the next conference in Abu Dhabi in December.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY, EDEK ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

JN112025Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 May 78 JN

[Text] A joint statement was issued this evening in Damascus and Nicosia by the Ba'th Party and the Cypriot Unified Democratic Union of the Center, EDEK. The statement said that the talks between the two sides were held in an atmosphere of mutual friendship, trust and complete understanding of the struggles of the two parties against imperialism and Zionism. The two sides viewed the situation in the Middle East with the utmost concern. They agreed that Israel's continued intransigence and violation of the UN Charter, its continued occupation of Arab territories and its denial and flouting of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine constitute a focus of tension in the region capable of exploding at any moment, thereby endangering world peace and security.

The two sides agreed that the separate negotiations between the Egyptian regime and the racist Zionist entity tremendously damaged the struggle of the Arab people. These negotiations, the statement said, were directed against a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis. The statement said that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be realized except through the withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people under the PLO. These rights include their right to return and to self-determination.

The two sides reiterated their absolute agreement on the unity of Cyprus and on the need to preserve its sovereignty, independence and freedom. The two sides condemned all attempts to divide the island and demanded the complete implementation of the UN resolutions.

On behalf of EDEK, Dr Vassos Lissaridhis extended an invitation to a delegation from the Ba'th Party leadership to visit Cyprus. The invitation was accepted and a date for the visit will be fixed later.

The EDEK delegation left Damascus today for Cyprus after a 4-day visit to Syria.

ALGERIA

SUDANESE PRESIDENT NUMAYRI ARRIVES IN ALGIERS

LD101428Y Algiers APS in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Algiers--President Ja'far Numayri of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan arrived in Algiers at 1320 today on a working visit. He was welcomed at Dar-al-Bayda Airport by the president of the republic and chairman of the Council of the Revolution and Council of Ministers, Houari Boumediene.

At the airport VIP lounge President Ja'far Numayri made a statement to the national and international press.

Asked whether the objective conditions for effecting Arab solidarity now exist, particularly in light of Zionist intransigence and the understanding that the most important condition is to review attitudes and commitments to summit conference resolutions, President Numayri said: "In my capacity as chairman of the committee charged with the task of consulting the Arab kings and presidents to discuss such conditions and attitudes and to find a complete concept for restoring Arab solidarity and unity, I am still consulting with my brothers and I am pleased to be in Algiers today to exchange views with my brother President Boumediene."

Answering a question about foreign intervention in Africa, the Sudanese president said that he was against any foreign intervention. Concerning his conception of the revival of Arab solidarity, he said that he could envisage this "on the basis of the principles we agreed upon in Algiers and Rabat."

Begins Talks With Boumediene

LD102212Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] The Algerian-Sudanese talks began this evening at the People's Palace in Algiers under the chairmanship of President Houari Boumediene on the Algerian side and Ja'far Numayri on the Sudanese side.

The following people also took part in those talks: Mr Rabah Bitat, president of the People's National Assembly; Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, member of the Council of the Revolution and executive official in charge of the party apparatus; and Mr Taleb Ibrahimi, minister counselor to the president of the republic, on the Algerian side.

On the Sudanese side were Mr ar-Rashid at-Tahir, vice president of the republic and minister of foreign affairs; Mr Abu Bakr 'Uthman, minister of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers; and the Sudanese ambassador to Algiers.

This evening President Houari Boumediene gave a dinner at the People's Palace in honor of President Ja'far Numayri.

Final Talks Held

LD111218Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] At 1130 today at the People's Palace the final round of Algerian-Sudanese talks resumed under Presidents Houari Boumediene and Numayri.

This round of talks was attended on the Algerian side by Brother Abdelaziz Bouteflika, member of the Council of the Revolution and foreign minister; Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, member of the Council of the Revolution and executive official in charge of the party apparatus; and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister counselor to the president of the republic. On the Sudanese side it was attended by Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president and foreign minister; Abu Bakr 'Uthman, minister of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers; and the ambassador of Sudan to Algeria.

Numayri Departs Algiers

LD1118044Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Sudanese President Muhammad Ja'far Numayri left Algiers this afternoon after a 24-hour working visit to Algeria during which he held talks with President Boumediene. [Words indistinct] President Boumediene and members of the government and Council of the Revolution were at the airport to see him off. In a statement to the press, Numayri said that his talks with President Boumediene were extremely fruitful [words indistinct].

ASH-SHA'B CONDEMNS FRANCE'S AFRICA POLICY

LD1113330Y Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 8 May 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] The French aggression against POLISARIO fighters and the sovereignty of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] is a further confirmation of the Elysee Palace's intention to continue implementing its imperialist plan against the African peoples and to play its role as the policeman of Africa, the role world imperialism has assigned to France under its present regime.

The intervention with Jaguar planes to kill the sons of the struggling Saharan people is neither new nor surprising, for two reasons:

Because French planes have not left the skies of Mauritania and southwestern Sahara since last November, even though they reduced the number of their sorties during the recent election campaign only for election purposes;

Because it is part of an imperialist policy to which President Giscard d'Estaing is personally clinging in the hope of reversing the wheel of history and reviving a colonialist empire based on the Francophile group.

However, the new French aggression is distinguished from previous ones in that it was for the first time launched at the request of the Moroccan forces in accordance with a Franco-Moroccan agreement which has so far been kept secret. Also, the attack took place in the Western Sahara, far from the areas where French citizens reside and far from Mauritanian territory, which means that the excuse of protecting French citizens and fulfilling obligations toward the Mauritanian partner is just a false justification designed to mislead French and world opinion. The real objective is to achieve military control of the Western Sahara and contain the progressive forces in the area in order to prevent them from helping liberation movements in the Third World.

The recent aggression and the manner in which it was carried out constitute a direct threat to our southern borders, revive bitter memories and bring to mind the phantom of the colonialist army which we fought for 130 years and whose savage methods and ugly face we were exposed to.

However, the steadfastness of the Saharan army in the face of the armies of three countries is capable of teaching the aggressors a new lesson after the lessons they were taught in Indochina and Algeria.

The African peoples today more than ever before face the threat of invasion by colonialist powers that hide behind the mask of cooperation and carry in their hands the machines of destruction and enslavement. The situation is extremely clear: France has chosen the policy of force in order to plunder the wealth of the continent and support the agent regimes that implement this policy.

This serious situation, which is primarily aimed at striking at every liberation spirit, either in a state or in a liberation movement, makes it incumbent upon the OAU to act swiftly to prevent the expansion of French military intervention in Africa, so that no other peoples fall victim to it. Therefore, the regimes which have agreed to turn their territories into bases of aggression against the neighboring peoples must realize that they have obligations connected with their being Africans, most important of which is not to harbor any foreign military bases. If such regimes continue to serve colonialist objectives, the African peoples must isolate them and expel them from the OAU, as their presence would no longer be justifiable.

However, French foreign policy, with its hostility to freedom and independence, is currently sowing the seeds of a final break between France and the African people. It is also contrary to the principles of honest cooperation. As far as Algeria is concerned, security problems cannot be separated from the problems of economy and trade. Understanding can never be reached with a party who offers cooperation with one hand and kills the sons of a brotherly people with the other, and provides the Moroccan regime with means of destruction that enable it to implement its expansionist plans in the area against the will and aspirations of its people.

We shall always stand by the side of the Saharan people and all the just causes in the world. This will remain our duty because we belong to the few peoples that place dignity above bread and in so doing endure sacrifices.

LIBYA

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT OFFICIAL HAS TALKS WITH USSR'S SHVEDOV

LD091900Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli--The under secretary for political affairs at the Foreign Secretariat conferred this morning with A. Shvedov, chief of the First African Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The meeting was attended by a number of directors at the Foreign Secretariat and by the Soviet ambassador in the Jamahiriyah. Aspects of cooperation were discussed and views exchanged on preparations for the UN General Assembly session on disarmament which will be held between 23 May and 28 June.

ETHIOPIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES ON STATE VISIT

LD091602Y Tripoli JANA in English 1433 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, May 9, JANA--Mr Tesfaye Dinka, the Ethiopian industry minister, arrived here yesterday on a short state visit to the Jamahiriyah.

He was received at the airport by Mr Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab, the treasury secretary, the Ethiopian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah, and representatives of protocol and cooperation departments at the Foreign Secretariat.

Mr Dinka was reported by the JANA correspondent to have confirmed that Ethiopia has maintained staunch relations with the Jamahiriyah ever since the outbreak of the great Al-Fatah revolution in the Jamahiriyah and the socialist revolution in Ethiopia. In this respect, he said: "My visit to the Jamahiriyah will help promote bilateral relations and strengthen economic cooperation between the two countries."

MOROCCO

L'OPINION: PRESIDENT CARTER SUBMITS TO BEGIN, JEWISH LOBBY

LD1020500Y Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] MAP, Rabat--Commenting on President Carter's policy, the Moroccan daily, L'OPINION--mouthpiece of the Istiqlal (Independence) Party--carries a long article on the subject. The paper states: "Mr Carter, who raised so many hopes when he was raised to the highest state office in the United States, has since then done nothing but disappoint a little more each day, indeed from one hour to the next. He disappointed those who counted on his promises and qualities as a successful man...'in private'. He has obviously not disappointed that minority of the U.S. population which has become the master of the destiny of that great country, thanks to the stranglehold it has on American finance and its majority influence in Congress, which no U.S. President could now escape, and whose diktat no president could avoid.

"This disappointment is now shared by the West European countries, whose governments, politicians and press in general no longer hide the fact that they are disconcerted by this turn of events, with its serious consequences.

"...Africa," L'OPINION explains, "after Angola, after the Russo-Cuban intervention in Ethiopia, in the Horn and elsewhere, is far from reassured by the recent impromptu lightning visit by President Carter to two countries on our continent. His statements--that was all there was--have not succeeded in removing the frowns from the brows of those who are justifiably concerned about a solution to Africa's problems achieved by Soviet arms, the hundreds of Russian advisers and the thousands and thousands of Cuban 'barbudos'.

"For the Arab countries, the truth, long overlooked, seems to be forcing them to see more clearly, as though in spite of themselves.

"Saudi Arabia, through Zaki Yamani, has just issued a warning to the United States, following the recent astounding statement by Mr Carter supporting the Israeli proposal to grant 'internal autonomy to the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip'--and that just after Begin's recent trip to Washington.

"...The U.S. President, by his latest reversal, has ended up bowing his head after 'the trial of strength' which brought him into conflict with Begin, since the latter's penultimate visit to Washington. The president is 'toeing the line again,' thus publicly acknowledging the authority held over him, the President of the United States, by the Jewish Zionist lobby in the American Congress. This lobby is the true master of the destiny of the 50 states in North America..." The newspaper concludes.

SUDAN'S NUMAYRI ARRIVES FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH KING HASSAN

LD112128Y Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Summary] Rabat--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri arrived in Morocco as part of his tour of some Arab capitals to discuss with the leaders of these countries ways of restoring Arab solidarity prior to the holding of the Arab summit. President Numayri will have talks with King Hassan II in Fez, where the sovereign is currently staying.

Banquet, Talks Held

LD120040Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] His Majesty II is holding a vanquet this evening at the royal palace in Fez in honor of His Excellency Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Sudanese republic. Some members of the government, headed by Prime Minister Ahmad Osman, members of the delegation accompanying his excellency the president of Sudan, advisers of his majesty and other personalities are attending the banquet.

His Majesty King Hassan II received His Excellency Muhammad Ja'far Numayri, president of the Republic of Sudan, this evening at the royal palace in Fez. The private political talks between his majesty and the Sudanese president lasted 1 and 1/2 hours.

JORDAN'S CROWN PRINCE, KING HASSAN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION

JN091126Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 May 78 JN

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Hasan met in Rabat today with His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and held talks with him on promoting economic cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Five Agreements Signed

JN120553Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 12 May 78 JN

[Text] Jordan and Morocco yesterday signed five agreements on cooperation in the fields of trade, tourism, handicrafts, air transport and shipping. It has been decided under these agreements to establish a Jordanian-Moroccan company to facilitate the introduction of Jordanian and Moroccan products in the trade departments of the two countries. The agreements were signed for Jordan by Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani, minister of industry and trade, and for Morocco by M'hamed Boucetta, minister of foreign affairs. Crown Prince Hasan is currently on a vitit to Morocco.

USSR ENVOY: PACT WITH MOROCCO DOES NOT AFFECT SAHARAN WATERS

LD111033Y Paris LE MONDE in French 10 May 78 p 8 LD

[Text] On Sunday, 7 May, Soviet Ambassador to Algeria Vasiliy Rykov went to the Algerian Foreign Ministry and National Liberation Front headquarters, where he told his interlocutors that the fishing agreement recently concluded between Moscow and Morocco does not involve west Sahara territorial waters. He also reaffirmed his government's support for the Saharan people's right to self-determination.

MORO LIBERATION FRONT OFFICIAL MEETS WITH ISTIQLAL PARTY OFFICIAL

LD091948Y Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Summary] Rabat, MAP--Abdul Baki Abubakar, secretary general for foreign affairs of the Moro National Liberation Front, who is visiting Morocco, held talks with Abou Bakr Kadiri, member of the Executive Committee of the Istiqlal Party, on Monday. The daily AL-'ALAM, which reports the event, writes that the talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternity and solidarity. Abdul Baki made a statement to AL-'ALAM on the situation in the southern Philippines.

SUDAN

SUDANESE-U.S. COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS F-5 AIRCRAFT SALE

LD111747Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] A high-level joint technical committee has been formed to discuss the signing of the agreement on the U.S. F-5 aircraft requested by the Sudan. The sale has been approved by the U.S. Government, and the U.S. Congress has made no objection. The deal covers 12 aircraft.

The Sudanese side of the committee will be chaired by Maj Gen Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, deputy chief of the General Staff for Operations. The U.S. side will be led by Maj (Peter Lister) of the U.S. Air Force, who arrived in Sudan at the head of a delegation at the beginning of the week.

TUNISIA

PARIS LE MONDE REPORTS TUNISIAN MOVES AGAINST DISSIDENTS

LD101009Y Paris LE MONDE in French 9 May 78 p 4 LD

[By Michel Deure]

[Text] Tunis--Former Defense Minister Hassib Ben Ammar, editor of AR-RA'Y, the opposition Social Democratic weekly paper, has been charged with slandering the army and is to appear before the military court on 11 May. This charge has been made following a reader's letter published in the 19 January issue of AR-RA'Y concerning army intervention during a strike at a weaving factory in Ksar-Ellal. The press code states that slandering the army is subject to a penalty of 1 month to 3 years imprisonment or a fine of 120 to 1,200 dinars.

Mr Hassib Ben Ammar, who is to return to Tunis on Tuesday, 9 May, after a private visit to France, is also being investigated by the examining magistrate of the Tunis County Court in relation to another letter which was published in his paper. This letter contained an appeal for the release of people arrested following the 26 January riots in the capital.

The authorities have been unable to find the authors of the letters since they gave false names.

Mr Ahmad Mestiri, leader of the opposition Social Democratic Movement, also has to appear in court to answer accusations of slandering the regime and spreading false information. However, he was able to leave Tunis last week to visit Senegal at the invitation of President Senghor.

At a Destourian Socialist Party meeting on Saturday, 6 May, Prime Minister Hedi Nouira stressed the need for the state to enforce the law, and stated: "Respect for the law means that everyone has the duty to refrain from slander and libel. We had to face verbal agitation followed by violent agitation simply because the law was broken. We showed a certain leniency which made some people think they could do what they liked. This led to the events of 26 January, and the lesson we must learn from these events is that the law must be obeyed. Therefore, it is our duty to stop anyone who tries to break the law."

That is probably also why the authorities decided to expel Paris lawyer Michel Zavrian, who had been sent to Tunisia by the International Human Rights Federation to investigate the situation of the imprisoned trade unionists, from Tunisian territory on 5 May. An explanation by "authorized circles" published by the TUNIS-AFRICA PRESS AGENCY states that Mr Zavrian "had come to the attention of the authorities when he made suspicious contacts outside the framework of an information mission," and that he had been found in possession of documents and leaflets hostile to the country and "essentially foreign to his mission and to the nature of legal activities."

According to the explanation, Mr Zavarian intended to draw up petitions and was involved in "intrigues likely to encourage subversive activities." Furthermore, he was carrying messages from "hostile Tunisians" living abroad addressed to correspondents in the country.

BRIEFS

CHIEF OF STAFF DIES--Tunis--Gen Habib as-Susi, the chief of staff of the Tunisian Army, died on Thursday at the age of 64. [Excerpt] [Rabat MAP in French 1100 GMT 5 May 78 LD]

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO MESSAGE TO WALDHEIM ON FRENCH INTERVENTION

LD091806Y Algiers APS in French 1100 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text of message sent by POLISARIO Front secretary general to UN Secretary General Waldheim on "Recent French intervention in Western Sahara"]

[Text] APS, Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, liberated territories--After a short truce owing to election considerations, the French Government recently gave the green light to its interventionist air force to intervene against the Saharan people, who are tirelessly and courageously fighting to have the rights universally recognized as their own respected.

This new French military intervention constitutes not only a direct participation in genocide against our people but also a threat to peace and security, and an attempt by France to block any solution to the problem of decolonization, of which your respected organization has been informed and upon which your secretariat has been called upon to make a report.

[Words indistinct] clear for the whole of the international community that Mauritania is dead, under the French-Moroccan occupation, and is being used as a pretext, each one claiming to defend it while actually bent on its destruction. It must be recalled that the previous French military interventions were all justified by the "necessary protection of French nationals in Mauritania" or following a "request by the Mauritanian Government." Today we are seeing a new intervention, this time much more serious, as it is taking place inside Saharan territory and without any threat to the safety of any French national.

This time the French intervention seems to have its justification not in a request from the Government of Mauritania but from the Government of Morocco, and follows a defense pact between France and Morocco which was kept secret until now from French, Moroccan and international public opinion.

By this new military intervention the French Government confirms the disquieting impression that it wishes to take over from Spain in Western Sahara by using two countries which are neighbors to mask its desire to colonize our region. But today the Saharan people are a reality, as is the decolonization of Western Sahara in conformity with the charters and decisions of international organizations.

Today, at a time when the Saharan people are preparing to celebrate on 20 May 1978 the fifth anniversary of the beginning of their armed struggle against the Spanish occupation, they continue to hope that the United Nations will assume its responsibilities to guarantee the irrevocable rights of our people to live free from all domination. Our people, attacked and chased out of their country, desire all the support of your organization according to its principles and resolutions, and expect your responsible organization to appeal to France to end its intervention in the problem of decolonization, on which the United Nations and the Saharan people have worked to find a peaceful solution. The United Nations is called upon to work to avoid a useless and expensive war for our people, which only brings to France, as well as to Morocco and Mauritania, shame and discredit. The United Nations will not be able to remain with folded arms in the face of this act of genocide perpetrated against the heroic Saharan people, whose only crime is to want to have their legitimate right to life, freedom and independence respected.

Our people remain convinced that their cause will triumph and that the United Nations will use its authority, in conformity with its responsibilities and clearly formulated in its resolutions, to act in a way which helps the Saharan people--whom three armies are attacking--to recover their freedom and independence, as well as the respect for their wishes free from any external interference. Our people's faith in you is great, and they express their highest respect.

POLISARIO ISSUES FIFTH ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT

LD120030Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Summary] The POLISARIO Front has marked its fifth anniversary with a statement in which it recalled the difficult circumstances in which the front was formed, its struggle for the liberation of the country and the support of friends. "The statement adds: "The POLISARIO Front is a young vanguard in the ongoing struggle against the occupation of the Western Sahara, which is being waged through armed resistance, the course taken by the POLISARIO revolution in liberating the Saharan territory usurped by Morocco and Mauritania with the official support of France. In conclusion, the statement says that the Saharan people, united and mobilized behind the POLISARIO Front, will continue to fight more than ever before to achieve the liberation and independence of their homeland."

GENERAL EYTAN DISCUSSES POLITICAL, MILITARY ISSUES

TA112121Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 May 78 TA

[Special interview with Chief of Staff Lt Gen Rafa'el Eytan, by television military correspondent 'Amiram Nir on the occasion of independence day--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] In your opinion, is there more danger of war in the 31st year of the existence of the State of Israel than last year?

[Answer] It is hard to say today whether the danger is greater or less. In 1973 the danger of war was not sensed while in 1967 the danger was felt. There was tension in 1975 while in 1978 there are peace moves. The situation in the Middle East changes rather quickly under the influence of external elements. We control these events by our capability to face and stand up against the threat of war and by our readiness to meet the situation.

[Question] Nevertheless, according to the basic assessment of the situation, according to what we know about the capability and intentions in the Arab countries...?

[Answer] One should distinguish between capability and intention. The capability exists; the intentions are not clear. We can measure, count and follow the capability. Intentions are by nature an assessment of the situation, they are a function of international situations and are influenced by other factors. Basically I think the basic intention of the Arabs has not changed.

[Question] Namely?

[Answer] To fight against the State of Israel and remove it from the agenda.

[Question] Recently there have been changes in this intention of the Arabs, at least in the immediacy of the desire to realize this intention. Where do we find ourselves today in this respect? In your opinions are the Arabs prepared to or do they intend to try to realize this basic intention?

[Answer] The basic Arab intention has not changed in my opinion. Possibly some members of the Arab world are trying different ways to realize the same end.

[Question] That is, removing Israel from the agenda?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Are you also referring to the political negotiations?

[Answer] I am referring to everything they do. Unless they come up with a true declaration which says in effect that the annihilation of the State of Israel has been removed from the agenda and is no longer a short-term or a long-term goal for them, they should be treated as though they aspire to realize this goal, which they have been openly declaring since the State of Israel was established.

[Question] We now find ourselves in a year of peace negotiations with Egypt. Do you see any chance that these negotiations will progress and be successfully concluded?

[Answer] I hope so but I cannot give an assessment. I do not have sufficient data whereby I can estimate what the Egyptians are ready to give us so that we can live in peace and security in the State of Israel.

[Question] Every chief of staff enters office with certain goals that he at least intends to work on. What are your goals?

[Answer] I think that although we are such a big and expensive organization, we can save a great deal of money by being more efficient and more aware. [Eytan picks up a cartridge] Take this cartridge for example. Each cartridge is made of precious copper. [as heard] If everyone knew to collect them and sent them to the centers where they are turned into bullets, we would save millions of Israeli pounds every year. For various reasons the army throws away a lot of food. In my opinion, we should economize by fighting this sort of thing, become a more efficient, economic body. Everyone, both commanders and soldiers, should share a common economic sense. This is something which should be cultivated and paid attention to every day.

[Question] Lately, perhaps because of a certain accumulation of events, there is a feeling--justified or not--among the public that there is some slackness in the discipline in the IDF. Are you satisified with the discipline?

[Answer] I am not discussing discipline. I will not speak about this. I do not come out with attacks. We should always aspire for improvement. In other words, if it is good today, then it should be even better tomorrow, and if it is bad today, then it should improve. We are climbing a mountain which has no limit. We are always climbing and rising in all spheres. If we tread on the same spot, we will regress. If we set a definite goal, one day we will find ourselves too self-satisfied. We should set unattainable goals and there should be improvement in every step forward. That way we will always improve ourselves.

[Question] Have there been cases when the IDF has found itself too self-satisfied?

[Answer] Yes. After the 6-day war we were left without any room for further self-satisfaction.

[Question] What is meant by a good soldier when one talks about the quality of soldiers? What should an IDF soldier be or possess in order that you, the chief of staff, are content?

[Answer] First, he should be a Zionist, a pure Zionist. He should love his homeland, he should feel that he has no substitute for it, feel that he is prepared to give up the present pleasures of life so that this country will be stronger and that the future generations will live better, in a country that is free and independent. If he enters the army with these characteristics, all the rest is unimportant.

[Question] If he does not have these characteristics when he enters the army, is it possible to educate him and teach him these values in the army?

[Answer] It is possible, but the army cannot take the place of the 18 years preceding military service.

[Question] Recently we have heard of certain deviations in the behavior of the soldiers, of the army, in areas with dense enemy population--whether it is pillaging in southern Lebanon or the Bayt Jala affair in Judaea and Samaria. What are the reasons for this phenomenon? What, in your opinion, is the background of this phenomenon and how is it possible to overcome it?

[Answer] The very fact you called this phenomenon irregular indicates its nature. There are exceptions. People in Israel are not made alike. They are from different strata with different norms of behavior. Not all of them change their norms of behavior when they come into the army. Sometimes they continue along the lines we call irregular. This is one reason for the existence of exceptions. Another reason could be unclear orders or carelessness regarding orders. These reasons put togeth . ;ive rise to these exceptions of which there are not many. They are few. We do and will take care of them very severely.

[Question] Apart from the question of behavior in the territories, we are now faced with the problem of the importance of territories. This problem is being publicly discussed and argued. Without referring to the political dimension, only from the military and defense point of view--I would like to ask you what the importance of the territories is for the State of Israel. Are Judaea and Samaria vital for defense?

[Answer] The State of Israel occupies an area. It is not located in the air or in the sea. The territories are supremely important and the State of Israel will not be able to survive without territories. Now, to be specific--if the independence war had ended differently, the problem of Judaea and Samaria would not have risen as such, as it is today. It ended differently though. Then it was thought that what did not end in the desired manner in the independence war would end in the manner of agreements with the Arabs. After the armistice agreements were signed, we got a real slap in the face. A day after the agreements were signed they were violated. None of the clauses regarding Mt. Scopus, the demilitarized zones, free access to the Western Wall and so on, was ever implemented. We had better stop being naive. Despite the modern means of war, the IDF will not be able to defend the state and maintain it as an independent state without Judaea and Samaria, without the Golan Heights. As regards the Sinai, things depend on the size, on the form and on the agreement reached with the Egyptians. Regarding the Sinai, however, there is still much to talk about.

[Question] Does everything you have just said also hold true in a situation of peace between us and the Arabs?

[Answer] Surely, this should be the peace, the form of peace. It is important to remember the reliability of the implementation of agreements to date. (?Who can guarantee) that it will be different in the future, that agreements will be safer and truer? So, at least, we should have a base from which we can defend the State of Israel. What should happen? Can we defend Netanya from Qalqilyah or from Tulkarm?

[Question] The public identifies you as an integration of a man of the land, a man of settlements and a man of security: a soldier. You may be the best authority to explain the link between settlement [hityashvut] and security, and maybe also between settlement [hitnahalut] and security.

[Answer] I do not know if the word settlement [hitnahalut] needs to be used. The State of Israel was established as such, it has succeeded in becoming an independent state, thanks to settlements that began a hundred years ago. This is in fact the basis on which we stand.

Ideology first then: A people cannot exist in a state and be separated from its land at the same time; second, the contribution of settlements to security. Here I would like to dedicate a few words to area defense.

I attach great importance to area defense since, in our situation, we cannot maintain a large regular army, nor a large reserve army either. This settlement on the confrontation line constitutes a regular army in fact, if it is properly handled, in other words, if it is given arms, training, fortifications and tasks. This is what we did in the years following the Yom Kippur war. In my opinion, there is no substitution for space defense, in no constellation whatsoever. It also contributes to the Zionist motivation of everyone. The entire population is an army and the entire land is a front. This motto was coined at the beginning of the State of Israel, but is not our invention. I think that Lenin said this in the early 20's. To my regret we still have to adopt this line: The entire population is an army and the entire land is a front.

[Question] Do you then view settlement [hityashvut and hitnahalut] in Judaea, Samaria, northern Sinai and the Golan Heights as part of this framework?

[Answer] First, this is not settlement [hitnahalut] this is settlement [hityashvut]. The people of Israel are moving to its land and settling it. Every such settlement set up in border regions contributes if it is handled properly, if it is treated as an element, as I have mentioned.

[Question] In the independence day parade the Merkava tank will be presented to the public for the first time. This may indeed be one of the elements that contribute to the independence we have spoken of before. However, realistically speaking, is it possible to speak at all about the independence of the supply of arms from outside: Is it possible, in a situation of dependency, to speak about independent considerations and policy?

[Answer] This is a matter of stages. There should first be an awareness. This thing I have mentioned previously is part of this awareness. If we collect a hundred tons of cartridges annually we may produce 50 additional Merkava tanks. This is a process, this is setting and defining a goal. If we set for ourselves the goal of reducing our dependency on others, we should behave accordingly. In my opinion, we can decrease dependency gradually and reach a situation where our dependency is less than what it is today.

[Question] Low enough to enable us to consider and decide on a policy independently?

[Answer] Today we can consider and decide independently on everything pertaining to the existence and foundations of the state. Things are not imposed, nor will they be imposed on us.

[Question] Pressure is exerted on us.

[Answer] Pressure is exerted--well then, let pressure be exerted, but this is a question of life or death. I want to remind you that neither the 1949 nor the 1967 borders of the state were ever recognized as borders, not even by those who are talking of them as borders today. There were armistice lines. A while ago I read a historical document dating back to the period prior to the 6-day war, to the 50's I think. It is worthwhile mentioning it. The U.S. secretary of state at the time, Dulles, and his British counterpart told the State of Israel that it should give up territories then, we were along the 1967 borders, in order to appease the Arabs. Jerusalem has never been recognized as the capital of Israel. What is exertion of pressure then? We should interpret every pressure as the ruin of the state and behave accordingly. This is my opinion.

VARIOUS QUARTERS REACT TO EYTAN'S REMARKS

Knesset Discussion Demanded

TA120600Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 May 78 TA

[Text] MK Arye Eli'av has sent a telegram to the Knesset chairman demanding an urgent discussion of the astonishing political declaration--as Eli'av puts it--of Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan about the future of Judaea, Samaria and the Golan Heights. MK Eli'av views this as an intervention of the chief of staff in matters which are outside his competence and as a grave danger to democracy in Israel.

Opposition Reaction Reported

TA120601Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 11 May 78 TA

[Text] The declaration of the chief of staff that the IDF will not be able to defend Israel without Judaea, Samaria and the Golan Heights and that continued occupation of parts of the Sinai should also be considered has led to two additional reactions on the part of the opposition. MK Shulamit Alloni from the Citizens Rights Movement has submitted a query to the defense minister, asking, among other things, whether the chief of staff's remarks were known to and approved by the defense minister and the government, and if so, how is this compatible with the government's declarations about readiness for territorial concessions for the sake of peace. If the declaration of the chief of staff was not approved by the defense minister, Mrs Alloni asks, what does the defense minister intend to do in order that Lieutenant General Eytan will not intervene in political issues in a manner that may endanger the peace efforts.

The Young Guard of the Labor Party expresses wonder at the remarks of the chief of staff. The Young Guard states that the chief of staff should only prepare the IDF to defend those borders determined by the political level in peace negotiations. The public statement of the chief of staff on this matter constitutes exertion of open pressure on the political level.

Weizman Comments on Remarks

TA120755Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 12 May 78 p 1 TA

[Excerpt] The chief of staff did not exceed his authority in his remarks about Judaea and Samaria in his television interview since he referred only to the military aspect of holding this territory. This was said by Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman in answer to a question yesterday.

Mr Weizman added that President Carter also acknowledged that Israel should be enabled to maintain a military foothold in Judaea and Samaria. As-Sadat also understands that Israel has delicate security problems in this region. Chief of Staff Eytan discussed only the military question of Judaea and Samaria as had been his intention. I do not view his remarks as any irregularity--Mr Weizman said.

Political Figures React

TA120820Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 May 78 pp 1, 5 TA

[By Avraham Tirosh and Ya'aqov Erez]

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin will raise the matter of the political comments of Chief of Staff Eytan in the cabinet meeting on Sunday. [paragraph continues]

Refa'el Eytan said yesterday that Israel cannot exist without territories and that "despite the modern means of war possessed by the IDF we will not be able to defend the state without Judaea, Samaria and the Golan Heights."

The interview with the chief of staff on television yesterday, the interview in which he said, among other things, that the State of Israel cannot exist without the territories, was given with the prior approval of Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, but the content of the interview was not examined by the minister. When Weizman was appointed as defense minister he canceled the duty of reviewing the contents of interviews given by senior military officials.

Defense Minister Weizman this morning supported Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan in the wake of the remarks the latter made on television yesterday concerning the importance of Judaea and Samaria.

Mr Weizman said this morning that the chief of staff expressed his opinion on a purely military-defense issue and not on a political one. "The Government of Israel also views Judaea, Samaria and the Golan Heights as regions of vital importance for Israel's security," Minister Weizman emphasized in reaction to accusations directed at Eytan in the wake of his interview.

Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich said this morning that he views the chief of staff's remarks as a defense and not a political statement since he detailed the elements needed for Israel's security, and this is legitimate.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg said: "My forum for reaction is the cabinet."

DMC Opposes Remarks

TA120655Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 12 May 78 TA

[Text] Yesterday the DMC sharply reacted to the chief of staff's words that without Judaea, Samaria and the Golan Heights the IDF would not be able to defend the country. The DMC's reaction team says that the party regards this remark as something contrary to the basic principle that the army is subordinate to the elected institutions. The DMC's reaction team says that the chief of staff or any other functionary in the IDF is prohibited from publicly making statements on issues which are politically controversial. Such opinions should be voiced only to those superior to him.

Serious reservations on the chief of staff's words were expressed also by MK's Yosi Sarid, Shulamit Alloni and Arye Eli'av, as well as the Alinement's Young Guard.

Remarks Termed Foolish

TA120656Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 12 May 78 TA

[Text] In the discussion of the chief of staff's remarks, the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, Moshe Arens, said that it is the chief of staff's duty and responsibility to define the conditions needed to defend the country. It is a well-known fact that in order to do so it is necessary to have control over Judaea, Samaria and the Golan. MK Arens thinks that there is no reason why the chief of staff should keep these opinions secret.

On the other hand, our correspondent Sara Frankel has heard from a senior personality in the Alinement, who has in the past held security positions, that the chief of staff's statement is outright foolishness.

That personality said that previous chiefs of staff have indeed made political expressions, but that none of them has gone so far as to make a public statement about the conditions under which the IDF would not be able to defend the country. The chief of staff should present his opinion on this matter only to the minister of defense and to the prime minister.

A senior security element told our correspondent that the chief of staff has voiced purely military comments which concern the defense of the country in the operational sense, and not in the political sense.

Eytan's Remarks Defended

TA121106Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 12 May 78 TA

[Excerpt] Further reactions to the chief of staff's announcement:

The energy minister, Yizhaq Moda'i, thinks the chief of staff did not exceed his authority and that there is nothing wrong in what he said on television. According to Mr Moda'i, the chief of staff spoke as a professional, did not say anything political, but referred to the defensive aspect of the territories. The energy minister stated that in the past several chiefs of staff have voiced political opinions.

MK Amnon Lin expressed support for the chief of staff's words and even remarked that if the chief of staff had not declared what he did, he would have been unworthy of the public's faith as well as that of those in charge of him.

BEGIN SPEAKS AT INDEPENDENCE DAY MILITARY PARADE

TA110958Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 11 May 78 TA

[Prime Minister Menahem Begin speech at independence day parade at Jerusalem University stadium--live]

[Text] Mr President, members of the cabinet, the chief of staff, the commander of the central command, members of the Knesset, representatives of the Zionist institutions, soldiers, fighters, citizens: Today the warriors of Israel from their respective generations are standing in liberated Jerusalem. From the days of the Shomer and the volunteers to the Jewish batallions during World War I, to the members of the Nili organization, members of the Haganah, the Palmach, the Irgun and Lehi, Mahal, the volunteers to the Jewish units during World War II and Jewish soldiers in the allied forces--this is the fighting Jewish nation, which has fought for the nation, redeemed its honor, brought it from slavery to freedom, guarded it, secured its freedom and respectability, defeated the enemy, gave us free life in Erez Yisra'el. Together with us are the partisans and the fighters in the ghettos against the vilifying Nazi enemy; they redeemed the honor of Israel for posterity through their desperate war.

The glory of the Jewish people stands before us. Our hope and trust is with it for future days. We have never since the days of the Maccabbees had such fighting generations as you. I salute the fighters of Israel from the different generations, from the different organizations; I salute those who, after the suffering of 19 centuries, have risen to redeem the nation in its land.

Blessed is the people that has such sons. Blessed is the nation that such is its lot. Our hope for the future lies with you. You will give the people of Israel in all future generations in Eretz Yisra'el a life of honor and freedom and peace.

ANTISTATE ACTIVITIES COINCIDE WITH INDEPENDENCE DAY

TA121120Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 12 May 78 p 3 TA

[By Tawfiq Khuri]

[Excerpts] On the eve of independence day and on independence day itself several terrorist acts and sabotage attempts took place in the territories.

A military bus traveling from Jerusalem through Hebron in the direction of Beersheba encountered two roadblocks.

The soldiers got off the bus and captured three bedouin youths who confessed to having erected the blockades and claimed they had done so only for "fun."

Schoolgirls in the refugee camp of (Dahisha) near Bethlehem demonstrated and voiced anti-Zionist nationalistic slogans.

A military vehicle heading from Ramallah to Jerusalem was attacked by youths. The vehicle was driven by an IDF officer. The front window of the vehicle was smashed. The investigation revealed that the youths had hurled stones at the vehicle.

Two bedouins from the Sinai were arrested by the military authorities upon entering a military area. The reasons for their entry into a military area will be investigated.

In a breakin at the principal's room in a school in (Zur Bahr) in East Jerusalem, the principal's cabinet with all its documents was set on fire. The damage caused is estimated at about 20,000 Israeli pounds.

Bomb Found in Nabulus

TA121121Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 12 May 78 p 10 TA

[Text] (ITIM) A bomb was found yesterday near the old administration building in the center of Nabulus. The security forces who hurried to the place detonated the charge and no damage was caused.

DAYAN: SOME COUNTRIES AGREE TO IDF STAYING IN TERRITORIES

TA120711Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 May 78 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has said the United States and a number of Arab governments are prepared to have the IDF remain in certain places in the administered territories, including Judaea and Samaria, after the signing of a peace treaty.

Speaking in Stockholm at a gathering to celebrate Israel's 30th anniversary, Dayan stressed Israel's responsibilities for the future: We cannot do anything which is popular now but will lead to problems for Israel in the future, he said.

Dayan's remarks were made at a banquet in the Stockholm City Hall.

BEN-ELISAR ON PACKAGE DEAL, SITUATION IN LEBANON

TA111744Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 May 78 TA

[Text] In Brussels the director general of the prime minister's office, Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, said that the sale of U.S. F-15's to Saudi Arabia is very dangerous and will affect Israel's proposals concerning a peace settlement with Egypt. Ben-Elisar said that it only takes a few minutes to fly from Saudi Arabia and Egypt to Israel.

He said that it is to be hoped that the UN forces will not allow the situation in southern Lebanon to deteriorate again. In any case Israel will not allow a massacre of the Christian population in the region.

SYRIA SEEN AS PROBABLE SOURCE OF NEW FATAH EQUIPMENT

TA121233Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 May 78 TA

[Excerpt] Yasir 'Arafat's senior military adviser says that the terrorists have increased their power compared to their situation before the IDF operation in southern Lebanon and have replaced all their losses in arms and equipment. The man, Halil al-Wazir, refused to clearly specify from where the terrorists received new arms, but hinted that the source of the aid is Syria. He pointed out that the terrorists in Syria have set up a joint committee for long-term strategic planning.

AMBASSADOR LEWIS PROUD OF U.S. SUPPORT TO ISRAEL

TA120530Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 May 78 TA

[Text] U.S. Ambassador in Israel Samuel Lewis has said that the Americans are proud of the role they are playing in the realization of Israel's dream of independence. Every American has always carried in his heart a special feeling of affection and support for Israel. The ambassador said this in an interview to our correspondent, Dan Eshel, in the radio Newsreel summing up independence day events.

AFGHANISTAN

AUSTRALIA OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZES NEW REGIME

JN1112GOY Kabul in Arabic to the Arab World 1000 GMT 11 May 78 JN

[Text] The Information Directorate of the Foreign Ministry has announced that Australia has officially recognized the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Australian ambassador in Islamabad communicated [words indistinct] the Afghan Embassy concerning Australia's recognition of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

LIBYAN FOREIGN SECRETARY ENDS VISIT TO KABUL

LD111534Y Tripoli JANA in English 1420 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 11, JANA--Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the foreign secretary, and his accompanying delegation today left Kabul winding up his visit to Afghanistan during which he held talks with the Afghanistani officials on ways to promote bilateral relations.

Dr at-Turayki was seen off at the airport by the Afghani foreign under-secretary, the Jamahiriyah's ambassador to Kabul and members of the embassy.

TANJUG: TANK UNITS WITHDRAWN FROM CENTER OF KABUL

LD120922Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Kabul--All tank units which took part in the overthrow of the former regime at the end of April were withdrawn to adjacent garrisons and barracks last night. The first tank movements were noted late last night and full withdrawal of the tanks from the center of the city was carried out this morning before the curfew, which is still in effect, was over.

Only the palace of the prime minister of the Revolutionary Council is still protected by small detachments of motorized units. The president's palace, which was somewhat damaged in the fighting, is now deserted and closed. Martial law is still in effect in the country.

BANGLADESH

DACCA LODGES 'STRONG PROTEST' WITH BURMA ON REFUGEES

BK120914Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 12 May 78 BK

[Text] Bangladesh has lodged a strong protest with the Burmese Government against the repressive measures launched by it for forcible expulsion of Burmese nationals belonging to a particular ethnic and religious minority.

This was officially announced in Dacca today. The Burmese ambassador to Bangladesh, Mr U Thein Win, was summoned to the Foreign Office yesterday and a protest note handed over to him. The protest note pointed out that up to the 10th of this month, over 100,000 helpless Burmese nationals had been compelled to leave Arakan across the international frontier and enter Bangladesh territory to save their lives and honor.

The refugees, who were in the most (?woeful) and pitiable conditions, have bitterly complained of inhumane treatment and atrocities perpetrated upon them on their (?own) land. The complaints related to murder, torture, loot and molestation of women, taking away of adult members of families, burning of houses and looting of property. [Words indistinct] of Burmese nationals together with the Burmese officials as well as civilians were responsible for these criminal acts. A large number of refugees are children, women and old men. There are many cases of men and women [words indistinct].

Meanwhile, the presidential adviser for foreign affairs, Prof Shamsul Haq, has sent a message to the UN secretary general, Dr Waldheim, requesting all possible assistance to help Bangladesh meet the problems caused by the heavy influx of Burmese ethnic minorities into Bangladesh. The message said the refugees need food, shelter and medical care very badly.

ZIA: MARTIAL LAW TO BE LIFTED IN STAGES

BK111633Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 May 78 BK

[Excerpts] President Ziaur Rahman has said that martial law will be lifted gradually to pave the way for establishing democracy in the country.

Addressing a mammoth public meeting in Bogra this afternoon, he called upon the people from all walks of life to make sacrifices for restoring democracy. He asked them to remain vigilant against antistate elements. These elements, he said, plundered national wealth, killed thousands of people, looted [words indistinct] the country's resources.

Earlier in the morning, addressing an unscheduled public meeting at Bagmati in Rangpur District, he called upon the people to identify enemies of the country who are once again out to destroy our independence and sovereignty. He urged them to participate through the coming elections in the democratic process which has since started for transfer of power to the people.

Referring to the local problems, he assured all possible government assistance. The president also visited the Saidput Cantonment and witnessed a parade.

OPPOSITION FRONT CANCELS OSMANI MEETING

BK111653Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1634 GMT 11 May 78 BK

[Text] Dacca, May 11 (AFP)--A public meeting scheduled to be held here yesterday in support of opposition Democratic Front presidential candidate retired General Osmani was cancelled because of "differences of opinion" among front leaders, informed sources said today.

The differences concerned the display of the late Sheikh Mujib Rahman's portraits and the playing of one of his taped speeches at election meetings.

A large crowd, including journalists, gathered at the venue, but Mr Osmani and other front leaders did not turn up. The front gave no explanation.

In the past few days the five-party opposition front organized for Mr Osmani two public rallies during which Sheikh Mujib's portraits were displayed and pro-Mujib slogans raised. Sheikh Mujib was overthrown and killed in a military coup 3 years ago.

Mr Osmani left here today for the northeastern districts of Comilla, Noakhali and Sylhet on the first leg of his presidential campaign.

President Ziaur Rahman, also a candidate, was on a 5-day election campaign in the northern districts of Dinajpur, Rangpur and Bogra.

Eight other candidates are contesting the presidential election, slated to be held on June 3.

INDIA

VAJPAYEE NOTES IMPENDING BANGLADESH BOUNDARY PROBLEM

BK120930Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 May 78 BK

[Text] India has told Bangladesh that further construction of spurs by them on the border river of Kushiara will push the international boundary toward the Indian side. Therefore, work on further construction should be stopped. This was stated by the minister for external affairs, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, in the Rajya Sabha today.

He was replying to a discussion on the calling-attention motion raised by Mr Vipinpal Das, Congress, and six others on the threat of serious erosion to Karimganj town in Assam caused by the erection of new spurs in Kushiara River by Bangladesh.

Mr Vajpayee said that the response from Bangladesh has not been favorable so far. He assured the house that India will pursue the matter further.

DESAI DENIES CIA ROLE IN PLANTING HIMALAYAN DEVICE

BK120926Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 May 78 BK

[Text] The prime minister told the Rajya Sabha today that there is no point in blaming the CIA for planting a plutonium powerpack atop Nanda Devi peak in 1965.

Intervening during the question hour, Mr Morarji Desai said that the CIA had nothing to do with it. It was at the instance of high officials in India that this was started and even some Indians were sent to the United States for training.

VAJPAYEE REITERATES GANDHI-BHUTTO SECRET DEAL AT SIMLA

BK120940Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 May 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, today reiterated the government's position and said that some sort of secret understanding was reached by Mrs Gandhi in her confidential conversation with Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto during the Simla talks in 1972.

Mr Vajpayee stated this in the Rajya Sabha when a member asked whether the government is aware of the reported statement made by the former foreign minister of Pakistan, Mr Aziz Ahmed, denying any secret agreement between India and Pakistan in 1972 at Simla.

PARLIAMENT REJECTS NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

BK111628Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 May 78 BK

[Text] The Lok Sabha today rejected by voice vote the no-confidence motion against the government after a 10-hour debate spread over 2 days.

Intervening in the debate, Prime Minister Morarji Desai told the opposition that they are mistaken if they think they will benefit by the differences in the ruling party. These are natural, considering the background in which the five different parties came together under the pressure of public opinion to form a single party.

Asserting that there is nothing to which his government has to be ashamed, Mr Desai pointed out the positive achievements that go to the credit of the government. The democratic freedom and norms which were suppressed during the emergency have been restored, considerable progress has been made on production front and prices have been stabilized, if not brought down.

In a forthright manner, the prime minister rejected charges leveled against his principal secretary and his son in the course of the debate. He said the opposition will be strong only if it becomes dignified and disciplined in the house.

PAKISTAN

BHUTTO REPORTEDLY 'WILL NOT BE HANGED'

LD110943Y London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 May 78 p 1 LD

[Report by "our diplomatic staff": "Bhutto 'Will Not Be Hanged'"]

[Text] Pakistan has given assurances to friendly Islamic governments that Mr Bhutto, the deposed prime minister, will not be hanged, according to reliable sources in London.

Mr Bhutto's appeal against the death sentence passed in March is due to be heard in the Supreme Court in Rawalpindi at the end of this month.

The thought of the international repercussions that would follow the execution of Mr Bhutto has alarmed a number of friendly states. Persia and Saudi Arabia are understood to have appealed directly to General Ziaul Haq.

SRI LANKA

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER HAMEED LEAVES FOR HAVANA 10 MAY

BK111151Y Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 11 May 78 BK

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr A. C. S. Hameed, will represent Sri Lanka at the Coordinating Bureau meeting of the nonalined countries to be held in Cuba from the 15th to the 19th of this month. Mr Hameed left last night.

Among the other members of the Sri Lanka delegation will be our permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr. B. J. Fernando.

The foreign minister will later attend the UN special session on disarmament to be held in New York starting on the 23d of this month. He will address the session on the 25th.

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